

Marshall County Republican

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

A hotel and nine stores in Bangor, Me., were burned on the 16th inst.

A large portion of the town of Forest City, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

The losses of the Boston fire are set down at \$590,000; insurance about \$150,000.

Mayor Stokely and other officials of Philadelphia have received anonymous letters from unemployed workmen threatening assassination unless their demands for work and pay are complied with.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Holmes, of Philadelphia, who have for some months been exhibiting a materialized spirit purporting to be that of "Katie King," who lived in London over 200 years ago, have been exposed as frauds and swindlers, and Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Childs, two leading Spiritualists of Philadelphia, have united in denouncing them.

Commander William B. Cushing, removed a few days ago to the Government Insane Hospital, is dead. He was a native of Chautauque county, N. Y., and was appointed to the navy in 1857.

Hayden, Gore & Co.'s new dam at Haydenville, Mass., gave way one morning last week, and the water demolished every object in its course. The ice was covered with skaters at the time. It is not known that any lives were lost.

The West.

According to the Cincinnati Price Current—good commercial authority—the total number of hogs packed at 279 interior points in the West, up to the 16th of December, was 1,190,000 head, against 1,097,000 last year. The average weights indicate a falling off of about 21 pounds per head from last season. The packing at the six principal cities is given at 2,010,000 to date, against 2,070,000 last year. The Price Current estimates that the total packing this season will aggregate 3,400,000 head, against 3,280,000 last season.

Hon. J. B. Rice, Representative in Congress from the First Illinois district, died at Norfolk, Va., last week.

The Governor of Kansas telegraphs to the Chicago Tribune that 20,000 people in the Western counties of the State will need aid this winter.

The Uteapah band of Sioux Indians are up in arms and threaten a bloody war if their chief, "Rain in the Face," now in irons at Fort Lincoln for the murder of the members of the Yellowstone expedition of 1873, is not released.

Fifteen men were killed and a number of others wounded at Angelica, Wis., on the 21st inst., by a boiler explosion in the mill of J. B. Laird & Co.

The South.

The Champion cotton press in Charleston, S. C., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000.

The Mississippi Legislature met in extra session on the 17th inst. Gov. Ames sent in a message claiming that the disturbed condition of affairs was brought about by the violence of white men, but makes no recommendation to the Legislature.

The mixed-schools question is a source of much discord in New Orleans. The students of one of the boys' high schools marched in a body, the other day, to one of the girls' high schools, and demanded the removal therefrom of all the colored pupils, threatening to use force if necessary. The colored girls promptly and quietly left the building, and the boys returned to their own school. The same day a serious row occurred at another school between white and black pupils, resulting in several bruised heads and scratched faces.

Washington.

The Civil Rights bill, as amended and reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee, excludes negroes from equal rights in cemeteries or in public schools where as good provisions can be made for them separately. Gen. Butler will urge its passage at an early day. It can be reported at any time and passed through by a majority vote, which it is thought it can receive.

The House Railway Committee has agreed to report in favor of Gen. Hurlbut's bill to aid in the construction of a row-gauge railroad between the East and West.

Kalamazoo was formally received by both houses of Congress on the 18th inst., and attended a reception at the Executive Mansion.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals has agreed to recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of the Hennepin ship-canal, to extend from Chicago to the Mississippi river. It is proposed that the canal shall cost \$4,000,000, and the committee recommend that \$1,000,000 be appropriated by Congress for the work at this session.

Irwin, the man who disbursed the Pacific Mail corruption fund in 1872, has acknowledged that he spent \$75,000 in securing the subsidy, but refuses to give the names of the persons who received it.

Jefferson River, one of the proprietors of the Congressional Globe, died suddenly of apoplexy, on the 20th of December.

The President and Mrs. Grant gave a state dinner to Kalamazoo on Tuesday last. The King and his suite and a large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were in attendance.

The Mint Director estimates the stock of specie in the country at \$196,000,000, and the annual production at \$70,000,000.

Political.

The announcement comes from Washington that the long-contemplated reorganization of the Federal offices in the South is about to be carried into effect.

It is reported from Washington that some of Senator Schurz's friends are endeavoring to effect his return to the Republican fold, and that a movement is on foot to induce the President to offer him the Russian mission.

The canons of Southern Republican Congressmen, held in Washington last week, found fault with the disposition of the party at the North to hold the carpet-baggers responsible for the disordered condition of things at the South.

It is given out from Washington that there is no probability of Pinchback being admitted to a seat in the Senate this session.

It is reported from Washington that Republican members of Congress have in contemplation a new plan looking to a solution of the

Louisiana problem. It is to have the Legislature which assembles in January call a Constitutional Convention, which shall immediately assemble.

General.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Japan, en route from Yokohama to San Francisco, was recently burned at sea, and a large number of coolies were lost. The information relative to the disaster is still indefinite, but there is no doubt but the loss of life was very heavy.

Foreign.

The Berlin Reichstag has adopted a resolution declaring that, in order to uphold its dignity, an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to prevent the arrest of a member during the session.

It is stated in Berlin official circles that Bismarck regarded the recent action of the Reichstag, in voting to uphold its dignity, as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and handed in his resignation to the Emperor. It was not accepted.

Reports from the famine in Asia Minor represent the prospect as "appalling."

Bismarck has gained another decisive victory in the German Parliament, the vote of confidence having been carried by 128 majority.

A dispatch from Spain reports the total defeat and rout of the Republican General, Lopez Dominguez, in Catalonia by the Carlists under Tristany, with heavy losses in killed and wounded.

Count Von Arnim, who has been on trial at Berlin, Germany, for exposing state secrets and withholding state papers, has been convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MISSISSIPPI.

The President Issues His Proclamation Commanding All "Disorderly and Turbulent Persons to Disperse and Retire Peaceably," etc., etc.

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union on application of the Legislature, or Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

WHEREAS, It is provided by the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for suppressing such insurrection or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Mississippi, now in session, have represented to me in a concurrent resolution of that body, that several of the legally elected officers of Warren county, in said State, are prevented from executing the duties of their respective offices by force and violence; that the public buildings and records of said county have been taken into possession of and are now held by lawless and unauthorized persons; that many peaceable citizens of said county have been killed, and others have been compelled to abandon and remain away from their homes and families; that illegal and riotous seizures and imprisonments have been made by such lawless persons, and, further, that a large number of armed men from adjacent States have invaded Mississippi to aid such lawless persons, and are still ready to give them such aid; and

WHEREAS, It is further represented, as aforesaid, by said Legislature, that the courts of said county cannot be held, and that the Governor of said State has not sufficient force at his command to execute the laws thereof in said county and suppress said violence without causing a conflict of races and endangering life and property to an alarming extent; and

WHEREAS, The said Legislature, as aforesaid, has made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and citizens thereof against domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States require that whenever it may become necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purposes aforesaid, he shall forth with by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command such disorderly and turbulent persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from the date hereof, and that they refrain from forcible resistance to the laws and submit themselves peaceably to the lawful authorities of said county and State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT,
By HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Republican Senators Agree Upon a Financial Scheme Looking to the Resumption of Specie Payments on Jan. 1, 1875.

Washington dispatches advise us that the Republican Senators have agreed upon a general financial bill, of which the following are the leading features:

First—Free banking to be open to all individuals and associations without limitation of capital and without restriction of the amount of currency.

Second—The retiring of an amount of greenbacks equal to 80 per cent. of the amount of the new national bank notes issued until the greenback circulation shall be reduced to \$300,000,000, after which no further reduction of greenbacks is to take place. It is claimed that by this provision there will be neither expansion nor contraction of the currency, as about 20 per cent. is now required as bank reserves.

Third—The withdrawal and destruction of fractional currency and the substitution of silver coin, the arrangement to go into effect as soon as practicable, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to use any surplus money for supplying silver coin, and, if this is not sufficient, to sell the requisite amount of bonds of the new series to obtain the funds for that purpose.

Fourth—Removing the cost for the coinage of gold at the several mints.

Fifth—Resumption of specie payments to commence on the 1st day of January, 1875.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use any surplus specie in the Treasury; but, if that is not sufficient, to sell bonds in order to obtain gold to pay Treasury notes. But the last provision does not, like the others, go into immediate effect. The Legal-Tender act remains undisturbed.

The bill having been agreed to almost unanimously by the caucus, there being only four members dissenting, insures the passage of the bill by the Senate, and will, it is thought by Senators, pass the House of Representatives.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.—Senate.—The Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the redemption of mutilated currency by postmasters. That portion of the President's message relating to Chinese immigration was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, with instructions to report a bill for remedying the evil. Johnston introduced a bill to aid the construction of a narrow-gauge railway from tide-water to Chicago and St. Louis.

House.—The Civil Rights bill, as amended by the Judiciary Committee (the principal changes being the striking out of the clauses relating to schools and cemeteries) was reported by Butler and ordered printed. An adverse report was made on the bill increasing the tax on the circulation of national banks. The House devoted the whole of the afternoon, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.—Senate.—Ingalls introduced a bill to organize the judicial district of Oklahoma (Indian Territory) and establish courts of the United States therein. A bill was passed authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds for the benefit of the sufferers by the grasshopper plague. The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing the bill to reorganize the District of Columbia government.

House.—Love introduced a bill to establish the judicial district of Oklahoma, in the Indian Territory. The House, in committee of the whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, refused to vote an increased appropriation to the Bureau of Education. Daves introduced a bill providing for the payment of the sinking fund.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.—Senate.—The Senate transacted no business to-day other than making a number of confirmations. At 12:15 the Senators proceeded in a body to the President's room, where they were presented to King Kalakaua.

House.—In the House there was an immense crowd of spectators to witness the formal reception of King Kalakaua. After the formal reception of his Royal Highness the House proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was finally completed and passed. The paragraph relating to mileage of United States Marshals led to a long and bitter partisan discussion, in which Beck made a fierce attack upon the Attorney-General.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.—Senate.—Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment.

Morton gave notice that immediately after the holiday recess he would call up his proposed Constitutional amendment relating to the election of President by the people. The Senate spent some time in discussing the District of Columbia bill. Pratt introduced a bill amending the act granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

House.—Bills were introduced as follows: By Whitley, to prevent frauds in Congressional elections; by Woodworth, to prevent the removal of causes from State to the United States courts, except in certain cases; by Wells, for the improvement of the Mississippi river, between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers; by Hubbell, for light-houses on Lake Superior; also, to divide Michigan into three judicial districts; by Bradley, for the improvement of the Sawinaw, Pine, and Cheboygan rivers, Michigan; by Loughbridge, to restore the income tax. The House refused—175 to 100—to suspend the rules and adopt Mr. Sherman's resolution declaring it the sense of the House that no more subsidies should be granted by Congress.

Daves made a report of the refusal of Richard B. Irwin to answer certain questions respecting his distribution of the \$750,000 Pacific Mail subsidy fund. A long discussion followed as to the power of the House to punish for contempt. It was finally ordered that the Speaker issue his warrant for the arrest of Irwin.

INDIANA NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

PATENTS have recently been granted to Indiana inventors as follows: Metallic ridge caps for roofs, Peter B. Laidlaw, Fort Wayne; device for charging beer with gas, John C. Kennedy, Goshe; process for filling fiber in paper pulp, Hermann Dremeling, Fort Wayne; hay derrick, Christopher Lidren, Lafayette; velocipede, James F. McClure, Connersville; wagon brake, George Seeger, Clark's Hill; ironing board, Alva H. Swain, Winchester.

NEW ALBANY has opened a Merchants' Exchange, and is putting on city airs.

FLOYD county will build a \$300,000 poor-house.

NEW ALBANY and Jeffersonville have thus far slaughtered nearly 60,000 head of hogs.

The corn trade is brisk through Spencer county. About 100,000 bushels have been bought along the line of the railroad.

PERSONAL.

The following specimen of *ad hominem* argument is from the Vincennes Sun: "The average length of a farmer's life is sixty-five years, while that of a printer is thirty-three; hence the necessity of paying for your paper promptly. We have not long to live, and we would like to have a little money before we die."

DEATHS.

The New Albany Ledger chronicles the death of Benj. Aydelotte, one of the oldest citizens of Harrison county. He had reached his 82d year.

POLITICAL.

The following Indiana Post-masters have been confirmed by the United States Senate: Mrs. L. F. Ewing, Loganport; George Langdale, Greencastle; A. W. Delong, Huntington.

CASUALTIES.

TWO LITTLE children of John B. Whitmer, of Goshe, were fatally burned, a few days ago, by their clothes catching fire, during the temporary absence of their parents from the house.

INCENDIARIES flourish about Noblesville.

A FIRE occurred at Petersburg, Pike county, Sunday, Dec. 20, which consumed the dwellings of Elias Osborn, senior and junior. Elias Osborn, Sr., a veteran of the war of 1812 was so badly burned that he has since died. He was 76 years old, and was one of the pioneers of Pike county.

CRIME.

GEORGE MARTIN, who killed his wife at Cloverdale about three weeks ago, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, at Greencastle, on Thursday, and sent immediately to the Northern Prison at Jeffersonville.

ON Tuesday last week, in Morgan county, a couple of men broke down the door of Mr. Jeff Wootton's dwelling with a fence rail, choked him till he disclosed where the money was, took \$125 that he had, and quietly retired.

BURGERS entered the sleeping-room of a couple of Indianapolis printers the other day, while they slept, and carried off their wallets, containing \$128. The burglars will know better next time.

A YOUNG man named Samuel T. Botkin deliberately took his own life at Farmland, Randolph county, on Monday last week. A party of young folks had met at a hotel, and in the midst of their enjoyment, without a word of warning, young Botkin handed his room-mate the key to their room with his left hand, at the same time drawing his pistol with his right hand, placed it against his right temple, and pulled the trigger. His death was instantaneous, and the scene that followed was beyond description. Besides several other ladies, his own sister and a young lady to whom he was said to be engaged were present.

sent. A piece of paper was found near him on which is said to have been written by him the words: "Whisky and women! Boys, beware!" There was nothing found on his person or anything known of his acts to drive him to the deed.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE biennial report of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, located at Terre Haute, asks for an appropriation of \$113,168 for the purpose of finishing and furnishing the building, and \$20,000 more to pay the faculty. The receipts of the year have been \$29,706.83, and the expenditures about \$10,000. The school has 401 pupils—187 males and 214 females. It has turned out 41 graduates. Sixty-two per cent. of the students have been of former parentage. Chancellor Rose pays the expenses of 20 pupils, and has set apart \$100,000 of his estate, the interest of which is to be applied to the education of persons who are unable to pay their own expenses.

LEGAL.

A PECULIAR case has been commenced in the Superior Court of Indianapolis. Oliver B. Stont, a leading citizen, whose wife left him a few months ago and commenced an action for divorce, sues his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Taggart, for \$40,000. He alleges the damages to have occurred through an alienation of his wife's affections, by means of constant, steady, and contrived insinuations. A heavy force of lawyers appear on each side, and the case will be contested inch by inch.

THE queer case of Blizard vs. Hays has just been disposed of in the Circuit Court at Logansport. This was a case of false imprisonment, and has been before the courts of this State ten years, have been taken to Cass county on change of venue from White county. The jury, after being out nine hours, returned a verdict of one cent. The costs of the case, amounting to \$2,000, fall on the defendant, Hays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Vevay Reville: "During the past week Mr. C. G. Doerner, of Vevay, has examined pieces of meat from about twenty-five hogs. Of this number he has found four affected with trichina. Looking through his powerful microscope he saw a very fine specimen of the worm—a hideous-looking monster of a dark gray color, with rings of white, and a snake-shaped head."

THE township of St. Joe county, in which South Bend is located, had 187 applications from the poor for assistance, which the Trustee proved to be needy.

THE Antioch school-house, in Jackson county, was recently destroyed by fire, believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE colored people of Indianapolis are erecting three churches, two of them Baptist and one Methodist.

THE eighth annual report of the Commissioners and officers of the Indiana House of Refuge, located at Plainfield, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, has been submitted to the Governor. The number of inmates is 265, admitted during the year, 113. The report says boys admitted to this institution cannot be called criminals, but are rather unruly, vicious lads, who are without home training, or whose parents are unable to discipline.

Arguments are submitted showing why reform schools cannot be self-sustaining, which is followed by a long account of the manner of teaching, disciplining and working the inmates. The farm comprises 225 acres, 75 being under tillage, 95 in timber, 22 in yard, and 30 in garden. During the past season 18 acres were planted in clover, 17 in potatoes, 22 with beans, fodder and corn, and 21 in oats; 2,500 bushels of potatoes were raised, and 525 of oats. The productions of the garden are valued at \$2,480.50, and fruits at \$433.80. From 90 to 110 boys work in the chair factory, 6 to 7 in the tailor shop, 3 in the shoe shop, and the remainder out of doors. The health of the school is uniformly good, only two deaths occurring, these being colored boys, occasioned by consumption. Appropriations are asked for the purchase, draining, and fertilizing of more land, for the building of a henhouse, and for the introduction of gas water into the building, all amounting to about \$60,000. The Commissioners believe the Indiana institution is as fully accomplishing its object as any similar institution in the world. The suggestion is made that younger children be placed in an orphan's or children's home, or in private families.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DENNY, whose term of office expired on the 6th of November, has submitted his financial report to Gov. Hendricks, showing the amounts collected by him from Jan. 1, 1874, to Nov. 6, 1874. The following is an abstract:

Total amount of school fund collected, \$28,694.02	
Trust fund being unclaimed witness fees, and interest on school fund, 19,875.15	
Circuit Court docket fees, 18,381.59	
Unclaimed balances in estates, 7,971.15	
County fund, 7,444.69	
Total, \$82,372.70	
From this amount is to be deducted \$43,710.94, having been collected prior to Jan. 1, 1874, and being embraced in his former report.	
Total collected on war claims from the United States, \$176,355.93	
Amount collected from United States on account of the 3 per cent. due the State from sale of public lands, 6,380.85	
Amount collected from Hasket, Morris & Co. on claim transferred to State by A. H. R. Co., State Printer, 1,708.00	
From Bradley, Patterson, and others, 29,183.13	
From Samuel Pisk on account of general fund, 547.70	
From sale of lands in Clay county, 3,338.33	
Total of all collections from date, \$299,884.79	

THE Indianapolis Sentinel is almost continually in receipt of letters from patients at the insane asylum who declare in expressive sentences that they are not mad. The last one contains the startling intelligence that "There are about four hundred of us here who would like to get out."

American Apples in England.

The London Garden speaks as follows in regard to the importation of our national fruit: American apples of the past season's growth are now selling at moderate rates in the provincial towns, both in England and Ireland. The high-colored and well flavored Baldwin is the commonest kind as yet. As usual they came in barrels, without any kind of packing material, and are as a rule in excellent condition. That apples should be sent several thousand miles, and then be sold as cheaply as home-grown fruit, is a noteworthy fact. At this rate of progress, fruitless and cold regions will soon be supplied with the finest fruits at a cost that places them within the reach of all classes.

THAT dreaded disease, diphtheria, is becoming almost a scourge in New York city, and has appeared to a considerable degree in most of the Northern States.

LYNCH LAW.

Particulars of the Hanging of Charles Howard by a Mob at Des Moines, Iowa.

[From the Des Moines Register.]

Mr. Wise says that at half-past two o'clock he was awakened by a knock at the door of his bed-room, in the basement of the jail. He answered the knock, supposing it was a policeman with a prisoner. As he opened the door, a large man, masked, drew a hatchet upon him. Mr. Wise caught him by the throat, but back of the vigilant was a large crowd of ten or fifteen confederates, who bore down upon him, pressing him back into the room, when he was thrown upon the floor, and tied hand and foot. A large man was left to guard him, which he did with his knee on Wise's breast and a cocked revolver at his head.

They took his keys from him. Not a word was said by any of them during their encounter with him.

They took the keys, and went directly to the cell where Howard was and where he was in bed with his wife. They knew all too well what was coming, for the mob has its awful forewarning in its muffled murmur, as the earthquake has its awful, terrifying warning in its faintest rumble. Breaking into the room they surged up to the bed amid the frantic and agonizing yells of his wife. As they laid hands upon their victim, his wife threw her body directly across his breast and neck, evidently thinking they meant to kill him there with powder or blade. She clung to him so desperately, intertwining herself about him with such superhuman strength that the vigilantes could hardly unloosen her grip and reach the man.

And it was not till Howard himself—iron-nerved and dauntless to the terrible last—took hold of her arms and with his gigantic strength pushed her back that she released her frenzied grip. He did this with the ejaculation, "Let me loose, and I will go with them, if I must." The rope was then put about his neck, and he was dragged out of the bed and across the floor out of the door—his wife following him with the most agonizing screams of which the human voice, in its direst agony, is capable—screams which, Scofield and Walker and the guards say, will never die from their memories, so full of terror and supplication were they. The door was slammed to as they went, and the woman was left alone in the palpable darkness, with no companion but the grisly horror which is worse than death.

As he came out of the outer jail door five or six men had hold of the rope, and he trotted along after them, clad only in a short undershirt, holding his two hands in front, grasped upon the rope. He trotted up the middle stairs, the route taken, and when at the head of the steps more men grabbed hold of the rope, which jerked him down upon the floor. He was not given time to rise up, but was dragged along through the hall, down the front steps, and along the serpentine walk, as rapidly as twenty strong men could draw him. Mr. Gurney says he saw him as he was going up the middle stairs, and that he had not up to that time spoken a word that he or any of the rest had heard, and he was then turning black or purple in the face. The guards also say they heard nothing from him after he left the court-room, but the boys in the postoffice, who were awakened by the firing which was commenced all around the court-house about this time, say they never heard such awful, terrible, startling, agonized yells, nearly a dozen shrill, piercing, unearthly screams in quick succession.

Of the rest of the work little is known. All that was known that we could print, in the short time we had, was the dangling body of Howard, swinging with his face next the remorseless iron of the lamp-post, his form nearly naked, his legs all dragged, and begrimed, and bruised, and bleeding, and apparently six or eight bullet-holes in his feet and the lower part of his legs. He was hung with a half-inch hemp rope, thrown up over the two iron arms just below the gas lamp, put around his neck double, with the knot under his right ear, and the two ends of the rope tied, one to the front of the hitching-frame, back of him, the other to the top of the iron fence.

Eli in Love.

"Did you ever do anything in a state of indifference, Miss Julia?" I asked an old sweetheart of mine last night.

"Why, yes, certainly, Mr. Perkins—a good many times."

"What! did it with absolute, total indifference?"

"Yes; perfect, complete indifference, Eli."

"Well, Julia, my beloved," I said, taking her hand, "what is one thing you can do now with perfect indifference?"

"Why, listening to you, Eli!"

I postponed proposing.

A moment afterward, my beloved grasped my hand convulsively, looked in my face, and said:

"Eli, such devoted, warm-hearted men as you often make me feel very happy."

"How, darling?" I asked, too happy to live.

"Why, by keeping away from me, Eli!"

I haven't proposed yet.

Poor Mother.

A blow aimed at the child must strike through the very heart of the mother. Imagine, then, the agony endured by the heroine of the subjoined incident: A little girl, while playing on a railroad track, got her foot so wedged in a frog that she was held fast. Her mother saw the predicament, and heard the approaching train. She ran to the rescue of the child, but could not extricate the foot. The train came on, and although the engineer applied the brakes, it was clear enough that it could not be stopped quick enough. The mother finding that the girl could not be less than maimed, held her as far off the track as she could while the cars went by. A foot was crushed, but a life was saved.

A WISCONSIN man recently killed six skunks in one day. After interviewing the first one he became reckless, and so kept on.

Shooting the Abductors of Charley Ross.

On the morning of the 13th of December, two burglars named Mosier and Douglas, while in the act of robbing the house of Judge Van Brunt, in the suburbs of New York, were shot and killed by Mr. Rulof Van Brunt and his son. One of them made a dying confession, to the effect that he was concerned in the abduction of little Charley Ross. Mr. Van Brunt thus relates to a New York reporter the circumstances of the killing:

At 2 o'clock the alarm bell rung and startled me from my sleep. I told my wife to call my son, as I thought there was something the matter in Judge Van Brunt's house. I told my son to look around, when I heard the alarm strike, and see if everything was all right. He took a lantern and went for Scott, a workman around the place. They went over to the Judge's house, and they saw a light in one of the windows. My son came back and asked for a gun. My son wanted me to take a gun and come over with them. I said, "I do not feel able to go," and he said, "You had better come; there is some one in the Judge's house." I then took a gun and went out with them. I crept up to the window and, by peeping in, I saw the heads of two desperate looking fellows. They were moving about by the light of a dim lantern. I saw them go into the butler's pantry and tumble things around there a little, and then they went up-stairs. I said, "William, now let's go for them. You have got the keys; open the door." He turned the key in the door, and immediately we heard the burglars coming down-stairs. They went into the dining-room, and there I saw the flickering of a match. I saw two objects soon appearing from the cellar-trap. They were the heads of two men stooping down. I could have shot them on the spot. "Stand," I shouted, and the word had scarcely left my mouth when two pistol shots came for me. I fired at one of the dark objects, and he hollered. I felt that he had been struck. They started to run. The one who was shot caught on the cellar door to steady himself. The other fellow ran. I shouted to him to stand. He wouldn't, and I pulled the trigger on him. He "hollered." They both started for the gate, and we all blazed away at them. The young burglar fell first in front of my house and the other by the Judge's gate. The young fellow died at half-past 5 o'clock. I saw that he was dying, and I told him if he had anything to say he had better say it at once, as he was going to die. The servant girl came up at this time and said, "It's just good for you." He groaned out, "Oh, madam, I have been a very wicked man."

The Age of Suicide.

The London Medical Record says: "The influence of age upon suicide is a study of more than speculative interest, on account of its practical bearings, and of the ease and precision with which it can be demonstrated. By age is meant the critical periods of life. These periods have many components besides the mere fact of years, it is apparent that what we have to examine is a many-sided phenomenon, including, together with it, the advance in life, the workings of physiological, mental, and sociological causes. It has been lately examined by Dr. O'Dea, and it appears that the maximum of suicides of both sexes occurs between the ages of 25 and 35. Previous to the 25th year there is a sudden increase from 2 suicides between the ages of 5 and 10, to 136 between 20 and 55. After 55 the tendency to suicide declines, but more gradually than it rose, except at 65, where the number increases again from 81 to 83—a rise so slight, however, as to be little worth considering. There are, therefore, three suicidal periods in life—those of organic and mental growth, of organic and mental decline. In the first chart shows 81, in the second 42, and in the third 311. Comparing the periods in round numbers, it may be said that they are as one for childhood and adolescence to twelve for adult life, and to four for the years of bodily and mental decay. The influence of sex and its attendant circumstances upon suicides at the different periods of life is shown upon the charts. With females, as among males, there is a sudden and abrupt rise until the 25th year is reached. The rise is continued to the 35th year, at which the maximum of suicides occurs among women. The period from the 25th to the 35th year corresponds to that of the greatest pressure from domestic troubles and responsibilities, as also with the greatest activity of the maternal functions. The line thence descends abruptly to the 45th year, whence it rises to the 50th, the critical period of mature female life, and then goes down, until it reaches the level from which it started. There are therefore, two culminating points, and while the line on the male chart is undulating and sustained, that on the female is vertical and abrupt. The lower of